that Priscilla was entitled to her freedom, upon her

that Priscilla was entitled to her freedom, upon her introduction into that country, the Court was of opinion that there was nothing in the Act of Congress to prevent her mistress from bringing her back to her place of residence and continuing to hold her as before in her service; and that although the girl had been staying for a time in France, in the service of her mistress, yet in contemplation of law she still continued an inhabit ant of Louisiana.

To return to the question: When brought within the State of Ohio for a temporary purpose by the consent of the master, did they become free in consequence of the clause of the Constitution of Ohio, which declares "There shall be no Slavery or involuintary servitude within her limits!" We think not; the true effect of that clause being to prevent Slavery as an institution within her limits, rather than to execute the act of manumission upon foreign slaves temporarily upon our soil with the master's consent.

Supposing that Ohio has the right under her Constitution to pass laws making the slave free the moment he stands upon Ohio soil by the consent of the master, it is sufficient for the purpose of this case that, at the time Mary Garner and Simon Garner were in the State of Ohio as alleged, there was no law declaring that the relations they held to their master as slaves were disaolved and at an end.

Had they sefused to return to Kenineky, it is quite possible that the owner would have invoked the aid of legal process to compel their return in vain. The Federal Courts could not have remanded them to the custody and control of their master, because they were present in Ohio by act of the master, and not as figi-

eral Courts could not have remanded them to the custody and control of their master, because they were present in Ohio by act of the master, and not as fogilities who had escaped into Ohio. The Constitution and laws of the United States, all-powerful as they are, and I trust always will be, in National and inner State affairs, were inoperative when, by the act of the parties, the whole case was brought within the jurisdiction and disposal of the State of Ohio.

The aid of legal process from Ohio Courts could not have been obtained, for Ohio has enacted no laws for the control and management of foreign slaves while, for the purpose of sojourn or transit, temporarily within her borders.

with this state of the law, slaves asserting their Freedom become practically free. The master has no longer the right of violent subjection to his command, but the State of Ohio extends to both parties the pro-

but the State of Ohio extends to both parties the protection of equal laws.

But this possible freedom, this freedom in posse,
rather than in case, is something which the law of Ohio
rather protects than creates. That the slave brought
by his master into Ohio, and refusing to return,
becomes free, is one of the inevitable results of the
proposition that Slavery is a creature of law and
cannot maintain itself where the laws do not regulate
it and provide for its continuance.

But the slave having been brought to Ohio by the
results refugers with him voluntarily to the State of

master, returns with him voluntarily to the State of Kentacky, what then is the relation between them? While in Ohio the Ohio courts could have determined

While in Obio the Ohio courts could have determined that, for the whole matter was properly within her control. The act of the parties again changed the jurisdiction, and the whole matter rested again within the control of the State of Kentucky.

The claim upon the State of Ohio for protection egainst violent abduction was not made. The right to be free was waived. In coming to Ohio the master voluntarily abandoned his legal power over his clave, and in returning voluntarily the slave has equally abandoned his claim to freedom.

Upon the return of slaves voluntarily to Kentucky with their master, their relations become confirmed by the laws and jurisdiction of that State, and with that secttlement of the question the Supreme Court of the

the laws and jurisdiction of that state, and what the rettlement of the question the Supreme Court of the United States has declined to interfere. The law, as thus determined, we have already stated in the earlier part of our opinion.

With reference to the particular case before us, we,

therefore, are under the necessity of holding that these defendants, Mary Garner and Simon Garner, jr., were legally in slavery at the time of their escape on the th of January, 1856. We have given those cases which in our opinion are the leading ones open this subject, and which throw light upon the issues to be met in the case. They are the landmarks by which we have been guided in our

decision.

The next and last question to be settled arises under

The next and last question to be settled arises under the constitutional provision for the rendition of fugitives from labor under the Fugitive Slave Law, and the facts proved in the case render our duty a clear and unmistakable one.

The question is not one of humanity that I am called upon to decide. The laws of Kentucky and of the United States make it a question of property. It is not a question of feeling, to be decided by the chance current of my sympathies. There are to be adjudicated the rights of an institution so agreed to in the formation of our Government as to make it both municipal and federal in its character. It is the essence of the institution that the slave does not possess equal rights with the freeman. The abstract rights to life, liberty and property are in his case replaced by statutes providing expressly for his condition. It has been our duty, as a Court, to listen with attention, and, we trust, with courtesy to all those arguments which have arged the decision of this question upon moral rather that our highest. Iruse, with courtesy to all those arguments which have arged the decision of this question upon moral rather than legal grounds. We conceive that our highest moral obligation in this case is to administer impartially the plain provisions of the law.

However painful the result may be to the defendants in this case, it is my duty to deliver them—Simon Garner, sr., Simon Garner, jr., and Mary Garner, fugitives from service—into the custody of the claimant, James Marshall.

Marshall.

He then proceeded to consider the claim of Gaines to Margaret alias Peggy Garner, a mulatto woman; Tem, a negro boy; Sam, a mulatto boy, and Sally, an infant girl, claimed by Archibald K. Gaines of Boone County, Ky., as fugitives from service and labor in the State of Kentucky.

In this case it is claimed by the defense that Peggy, when about six years old, was permitted by her previous master to come to the State of Ohio, and upon that fact they claim that she is entitled to her freedom;

that fact they claim that she is entitled to her freedom; and that, being free at that time, and her children being born since, they are also entitled to freedom.

These facts present for our consideration the same question which was raised in the case of Marshall vs.

Simon Garner et al., and the decision which we have

yes announced, applies equally in this case.

We shall therefore make the order that the parties named, to wit: Peggy, Tom, Sam, and Silla, be delivered into the custody and possession of the claimant, Archibald K. Gaines.

THE HABEAS CORPUS FOR THE FUGITIVE SLAVES.

THE HABEAS CORPUS FOR THE FUGITIVE SLAVES.

Before Juige Leavitt.

A writ of habeas corpus having been issued by Judge Leavitt at the instance of the United States Marshal, the Sheriff and Marshal both appeared yesterday morning in the United States Contributions, with their counsel prepared to argue the case.

The argument was opened by Mr. Headington, counsel for the Marshal. He claimed that the Sheriff's arrest of the fugitives, when placed in the County Jail by the Marshal, was illegal—that no crime could warrant him in making this arrest, and that the only legal way for him to have reached them was by a writ of habeas corpus. He claimed that they were not property, but persons, and as such were properly "prisoners," and came under the resolution of Congress and the Act of Assembly of Ohio, which anthorized the United States Marshal to use the County Jail for the confinement of United States "prisoners," It was all well enough to say that the right of property of an individual must give way to the right of property of an individual must give way to the right of the State to punish a criminal, but he saw no way in which it could be done.

Judge Hoadley, counsel for the Sheriff, replied: He crited cases to show that a habeas corpus and subjectendum did not lie from one jurisdiction to another—for that of the General Government to that of a State, He considered international law and its application to sovereign States. He claimed the right of a State to punish a shave inhabitant of another State, as clearly as to punish a white citizen of another Coramonwealth; for even in the Southern States slaves were regarded by the law as sensible human beings—were punished for all crimes that white men were punished for, and in some States held even to higher accountability, and punished for crimes which in white men were winked at or overlooked.

He also remarked that there was no other means of reaching these criminals—that if they were remanded

punished for critics which the state of the control of the also remarked that there was no other means of reaching these criminals—that if they were remanded back to Kentucky, no frequisition was applicable

After citing a large number of authorities in support

After citing a large number of authorities in support of his positions, he closed his argument by reading an editorial on this case from the New-York Journal of Commerce, which was republished in The Gazette.

Mr. Headington replied, after which Judge Leavitt yielded the bench to Commissioner Pendery, who then gave his decision on the case of Marshall and Gaines. It is understood that Judge Leavitt will give his decision on the habeas corpus this moraing at 9 o'check. The habeas corpus issued by Judge Burgoyne for Sam, Tom and Sida, the three children of Margaret, was heard yesterday afternoon in the Probate Court. Mr. Jolliffe, who appeared for the children, arged that the appointment of J. L. Pendery to the office of the United States Commissioner was unconstitutional. The Constitution says that all judicial power shall be exercised by certain Judges; but here was an individual pretending to such power, holding his Court with efficers swarming about him like the lictors of a Roman tribunal, and whence did he derive his authority? Under the statute of 1850, which was unconstitutional and void, because it proposed to confer judicial authority on a man who had not been appointed by the President, who did not receive a salary, but a fee of \$5 if he decided the case for the defendant, and \$10 if in favor of a plaintiff, and held his office during the pleasure of Judge McLean.

Judge Burgoyne said he should require some time to reader a decision. He intimated, however, that a majority of the Supreme Court having passed on the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law was no

reason why he should not take up the Constitution and read it for himself, being sworn to support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Ohio. Mr. Jolliffe asked the Court to make a special order that the children should not be removed until the final decision. This order was made.

Judge Burgoyne's decision will be given on Saturday.

From The Cincinnati Commercial, Feb. 38.

From The Ciscinnati Countercial, Feb. 28.

A hearing under a writ of habeas corpus allowed by Judge Burgoyne, alleging the illegal detention by the United States Marshal of the three negro children, Samuel, Thomas and Silla Garner, took place vesterday afternoon in the Probate Court.

Mr. Headington, on behalf of the United States Marshal, preliminary to offering any return to the writ, and in the expectation that probably ne return would be found necessary, submitted a motion to the Court to dismiss the writ, as allowed without proper consideration, and mainly for the reason that a copy of the cause of commitment had not been produced before the Judge to whom the application had been made.

made.

Copies of the proceedings in the United States Com copies of the processings in the Chined States Commissioner's Court were then read by counsel, who urged that, although on the original application it may not have been apparent that the allowance of the writ would be improper, it must now become clear, when the facts were all presented, that it was the bounder duty of the Judge to dismiss the writ. having no authority to interfere with the right of the owner of the slave, under the certificate he had re-ceived, to earry his slaves buck to Kentucky, the right having been found in him by the Commissioner, fter full investigation.

Mr. Jolliffe said he represented the infants at the re-

Mr. Jolliffe said he represented the infants at the request of their father and mother, who had solicited him to save the children if possible. He admitted that the motion on the other side brought up all the material questions in the case, and proceeded then to urge that the appointment of J. L. Pendery to the office of United States Commissioner was a nullity, because unconstitutional. The Constitution says that all judicial power shall be exercised by certain judges; but here was an individual pretending to exercise such power, holding his court with officers ewarming about him like the lictors of a Roman tribunal; and whence did he derive his authority? Under the statute of 1850, which was unconstitutional and void, because it proposed to confer judicial authority on a man who had not been appointed by the President, who did not receive a salary, but a fee of five dollars if he decided the case for the defendant, and ten dollars if in favor of the plaintiff, and held his office during the pleasure of Judge McLean.

of the plaintiff, and held his office during the pleasure of Judge McLean.

Mr. Gitchell, on the same side, further argued the unconstitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law; suggested the absurdity of the proposition, that these young children could be regarded as fugitives, and objected to the proceedings of J. L. Peadery being received in evidence, because they had no sufficient seal of authentication.

Mr. Headington replied at some length. He declined to discuss the constitutionality of the Fugitive

climed to discuss the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law, a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court on circuit having decided it was constitutional, and that decision, be contended, concluded this Court. He closed by remarking that a State Court had no right to revise a decision of the United States Court by a writ of habeas corpus any more than a United States Court had to revise the decision of a State

Judge Burgoyne intimated that, in view of the se-rious and important questions involved, he should re-quire some time to render a decision. He intimated, however, that a majority of the Judges of the Su-preme Court having passed on the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law was no reason why he should not take up the Constitution and read it for himself, being sworn to support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Ohio. Mr. Ketchum suggested that his Honor was as much bound in conscience to regard the decision of the ma-jority of the Judges of the United States Courts as the express provisions of the Constitution itself.

bound in conscience to regard the decision of the majority of the Judges of the United States Courts as the express provisions of the Constitution itself.

Judge Burgoyne said that however the decisions of the Judges of the United States Courts might aid him in coming to a cenclusion, where the obligations of his conscience were involved, he could not serven himself behind a decision made by somebody else.

Mr. Jolliffe asked the Court to make a special order that the children should not be taken out of the limits of the jurisdiction until the final decision of the case.

Mr. Headington—If such an order is made, it will not be as a matter of consent.

The Court—We ought not to allow the parties to be in any worse condition than if the return had been made, and therefore shall enter up the order. We shall probably decide the case on Saturday.

Jolliffe and Gitchell for the petitioners; Ketchum and Headington for the United States Marshall; F. T. Chambers attending as counsel for the claimant of the negroes.

FIRES.

the negroes.

At 41 o'clock on Thursday morning a fire was dissovered in the clothing store of Mr. Egnan, No. 200 Bewery. Before the flames could be subdued the building and stock were damaged to the amount of

THE PIRK IN BEAVER STREET AND EXCHANGE PLACE. The loss by the fire in the building Nos. 65 Beaver street and 20 Exchange place-an account of which was published in yesterday's Turnus r-is variously estimated at from \$35,000 to \$40,000. The damage to the stock alone will, it is thought, exceed \$10,000. Insured as follows:

Gity Jaco United States Metropolitan 5,000 United States Atlantic Brooklyn 5,000 Commercial 5,000 Total T

and other Companies.

CITY ITEMS.

THE PROBLETTORY LAW IN THE COURTS.-The long deferred complaint against Coleman & Stetson of the Astor House, for violation of the Liquor Law, came before the Supreme Court on Wednesday last. Judge Capron, for the prosecution, submitted the case on the papers without argument, and the Court said a decision might be expected immediately after the Court of Ap-peals have decided the cases that have been there argued. This decision we shall doubtle-s have during

The City Temperance Alliance have also engaged in a new effort to enforce the Corporation ordinance against liquor selling passed in March, 1855. This ordinance imposes a penalty of \$10 or ten days' imprisonment for each offense; and to test its validity complaint is made against James McCormick, who keeps a liquor store in Second avenue and Twenty-second street. But for the multitude of prisoners awaiting trial the case would have been heard in the Special Sessions on Tuesday. It will be argued before the City Judge at his office, No. 115 Nassau street, on Monday next, at 12 o'clock, by D. B. Taylor, esq., for the defense, and C. J. Warner, Secretary of the Temperance Alliance, for the prosecution. This is an important case. The points raised involve the validity of the ordinance and the power of the Special Sessions to try such cases summarily. If the ordinance is valid the Mayor is bound to engage the Police immediately in its enforcement; and if he should enforce it a energetically as he has said he would enforce all valid laws, a great portion of the drain-shops would be effectually closed.

THE DUTIES OF THE NORTH in the Battle between Slavery and Freedom will be the subject of the Rev. THEODORE PARKER's Lecture, at the Tabernacle, on Thursday evening. Mr. Parker, though not an active politician, is understood to be in thorough sympathy with the Republican party. That he will treat the subject in a highly original and forcible manner, there can be no doubt.

DODWORTH'S ANSUAL BALL.-This event takes place on Monday evening at Niblo's Saloon, and arrangements are being made to have it one of the most recherche remnions of the season.

St. David's Day,-The Welsh residents of this city celebrate the anniversary of St. David's Day at the Metropolitan Hotel by a dinner in Leland's best style. The Saints are to be present, which is a guaranty that the dinner will be a good one, and the company a jovial one. Whoever is fond of a good dinner, let him dine in company with the Saints, and it is a sure thing. We recommend all good Welsh sinners to be present and get in the good graces of the Saints.

TEACHERS' Association.-The teachers hold a special meeting to-night in the hall of the Board of Education, for the purpose of considering and acting upon the matter of uniform text books in all the Publie Schools of the city.

DR. BEALE AND THE NEW-YORK DESTISTS.-Dr. Beale, the Philadelphia dentist, was honored by the dentists of New-York with a public reception last evening, at Dr. Brown's residence in Great Jones street. Dr. Miles was called to the chair, and at the earnest desire of his numerous friends present, Dr. Beale gave a history of his misfortunes, in which he acquitted his accuser of all blame, and expressed his belief that she was honest in her convictions of his guilt. He also related the various circumstances which operated against him, and gave examples of the unfounded nature of the reports against him which so rapidly spread abroad after his accusation. A commit tee of Philadelphia ladies who subsequently waited upon the mother-in law of the presecutrix, to get her assistance in obtaining his release, learned from

ber that the family were well satisfied that the alleged offense had not been committed. He thought that the young lady and her husband would long since have pronounced him innocent, but for the fear that he would prosecute them for damages, aithough God knew he would do nothing of the kind. However, by the aid of his friends he had regained his liberty, and was once more surrounded by his family. Since his release he was happy to say that some of the first and best men in Philadelphia had given him strong proof of their belief in his innocence, by sending to office their wives and daughters unattended. Drs. Parmelee, Putnam, Steinmets, and others spoke, and resolutions were adopted, sympathizing with Dr. Beale, and expressing the belief of his professional

brethren in his innocence.

RECEPTION IN CHRYSTIF-STREET SCHOOL.—The boys of the Chrystie-street School, No. 7, gave a reception yesterday afternoon. Songs, speeches and declamations occupied the hours very pleasantly. There was also a distribution of books as premium The room was crowded with spectators.

PRIFE COOPER'S MONUMENT.—In our paper to-day will be found the first official notice of Mr. Peter Cooper's intention to present the City of New-York the noblest monument of calightened liberality which any city in this country, or perhaps in any other, has ever received from any private individual. For sometwo years or more the public has been advised from two years or more the public has been advised from time to time, through the press, of the progress of an immense fire-proof building in the upper part of the city, which rumor said was designed as a free institu-tion of learning for the city of New-York. The build-ing is now nearly completed, and is one of the most imposing and durable edifices on the island. It will be the said to desire the less than half a ost, with the land it occupies, not less than half a

million of dollars.

In our advertising columns to-day will be found the first official evidence that this grand and costly structure is designed by Mr. Cooper as a present to his fellow-citizens and those who shall come after them to be used for "the advancement of science and art." It is his intention to apply to the Legislature at the present session for an act of incorporation, authorizing him to convey to a Board of Control, to be designated by the act, such property, real personal, as may be necessary for founding and taining in the City of New-York an institution, to be denominated "The Union for the Advancement of Science and Art." Such is the fittle by which Mr. Cooper desires his benefaction shall be known, and, so far as we may gather from it his intentions, we infer that he contemplates the founding of something in the nature of a University.

This will be the first institution of learning approaching to the grade of a university, we believe, ever founded by private munifleence. Cardinal Wolsey erjoys the credit of having established England's oldest and most eminent institution of learning, but he is no more entitled to the credit of it than Clunton to the credit of digging the Ene Canal, to which he contributed nothing, so far as we know, from his private funds.

Mr. Cooper, on the other hand, from the fruits of an

tributed nothing, so far as we know, from his private funds.

Mr. Cooper, on the other hand, from the fruits of an industry which has been wonderfully blessed through a long and useful life, has testified his acknowledgments to a bountiful Providence by establishing an institution of education, with capacities for usefulness which promises in time to be second to no other on the globe. For this he has asked no human aid; he has not sought to warp legislation from its legitimate channels; he has coveted no notoriety; he has not even given his name to the institution, but modestly asks the Legislature to appoint a Board of Control to receive the property and take charge of it.

In the dispensations of private beneficence which we have witnessed, we remember none which have exhibited a more loving and impressive recognition of the inexhaustible Source of all beneficence. [Eve. Post.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribuse.

Sir: The complaints made against me having been dismissed by the Grand Jury, may I be pardoned for asking you to allow that fact to appear in your paper, as the enterprise with which I amenomeeted is retarded by the fact of my arrest. Allow me further to add that nothing but the total irresponsibility of the parties implicated in my arrest, prevents my seeking tedrase by an action for malicious prosecution.

Very respectfully yours.

New York, Feb. 22, 1856. Mrs. LETITIA A. LINCOLN.

CHARGE OF FALSE PRETENSES AGAINST A LAWYER. CHARGE OF FALSE PRETENSES AGAINST A LAWYER.

"Thomas B. Barnaby, a lawyer doing business in Broadway,
was yesterday arrested by Officer Thora of the Jefferson Market
Police Court, charged with defrauding a Mrs. Ellen Kelly out
of \$75 by means of false representations. The complaint alleges that on the 11th inst. her husband, John Kelly, was arrested on a charge of grand larresty in stealing \$1,000 in gold
coin; that on learning of his arrest she called on Barnaby, who
assured her that he could get her husband released for \$50, and
helieving this to be the case, she gave Barnaby the required believing this to be the case, she may Barnaby the required sun; that after her husband had been examined Bernaby called on her and said he must have \$20 more for his services, es he had given Justice Davidson part of the \$50 more before he would consent to release her husband; that, believing this story complainant concented and gave Barnaby authority to draw \$25 from a Savings Bank in which it was deposited; that she subsequently made inquiry of Justice Davidson in relation to the matter, and was informed by him that Barnaby's statement in regard to the matter were totally false, and were undeathedly made for the purpose of defrauding her.

Justice Davidson also wade as affidavit concerning the affair, declaring Barnaby's allegations to be untrue in every particular, and made with intent to cheat and defraud complainant. Barnaby was brought before the magistrate yest-may aftermoon, and held to await examination. He stremuously denies the truth of Mrs. Kelly's statement.

St DDEN DEATH, —An inquest was yesterday held in

SUBDEN DEATH.—An inquest was yesterday held in a rear house on Churchest, upon the body of a colored man named John Mitchell, who did very suddenly. A post mortam examination was made by the Coroner's physician, and an opinion rendered that death was caused by general debility, superinduced by grief and old age, and to this effect the Jury, rendered a verdict. Deceased was a native of South Carolina, 67 years

a veriliet. Deceased was a native of South Carolina, 67 years of age.

PASSING COUNTERFFIT MONEY.—On Thursday eming a young German maned Chas. Schaffer succeeded in passing a seleconterfeit bill on the Mechanics Bank of Williamsburth, N. Y. at the bakery of Mrs. Mary Gugher, but you after he left another \$3 bill on the seeme bank was presented by a German named Winnegar in payment for a shilling's worth of cake. The two bills coming as close after each other, awakened suspicion in the mind of Mrs. Gugher, and after dightly examining them she gaiculed to call in Officer Duan of the Seventeenth Ward. Winnegar was then arrested, and according very much frichtered, confessed that he knew the bill to be bad, said he got it from Chas. Schaffer, and knew who manufactured them. He also informed the officer where Schaffer could be found. This last named individual was soon in custody, and Mrs. Gugher identified him as the person who had passed the first spurious bill upon her. The prisoners were taken before Justice Breman and committed for examination. Search is being made for the manufacturer of the spurious notes. They appear to have been struck from a genuine plate, but the words. Williamsburgh" and "State of New-York," are stamped, instead of being printed upon them. The bill is well calculated to deceive the unwary.

Mr. JOSEPH BARKER will lecture in Hope Chapel, No. 718 Broudway, on Sunday Evening, March 2, or the character and teachings of Jesus. To commence at 71 o'clock. Admission 125 cents. Mrs. E. L. Boxs will also ad-dress the meeting. Mr. Barren invites discussion.

The Portrait of A. J. DONELSON has just been

dec to the collection at Braby's Gallery, No. 226 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

NOT CLOSED YET!—The late accident caused NOT CLOSED YET!—The late accident caused by the breaking of the hoisting apparatus of the heavy iron siding doors and shutters of Messrs. Remson and Dinger's brown stone store. No. 208 Sixth-av., led many to suppose the entire stock of that oxtensive establishment were already disposed of, and the partial suspension of business yesterday created considerable excitement among those who were ignorant of the cause. This merning, however, the difficulty will be remedied, and the usual inducements effect to purchasers. The stock yet contains an unsurpassed assertment of the most costly labrics of Dress Goods, together with a general variety of all that is useful in housekeeping. The immense reduction in price of this stock, caused by absolute necessity of the close dustiness, is a general theme of conversation among all classes; name should think of purchasing without first visiting REMSON & DINGER, No. 294 and 206 Sixth-ax.

[Advertisement.]

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGH-STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POLGISREFERS, New York—A new System; Training in the Fraction
with Courts, Wutnesses, Juries, &c; Extemporaneous Speaking
andy; Professional Business tampit. Next Term commences
with of May under improved anspices. The Hon, Harry Boorn,
are eminent lawyer, has accepted a Professorming. J. W. FowLik, eeg., Ortatorical Professor. Taxivinovatals.—Mr. Fowler
is the most accomplished orator north of Mason & Duxsulv
inc.—Henry Clay. The trials and expuments and general
speaking of his pupils are truly wonderin!—Boston Journal
Improvements in the system. Degrees of Bachelor of Laws
conformed. Send for catalogues to

[Advertisement.]
Notice to those troubled with Humors. Owing to the great domand for my Ointments, for the cure of Scrotulas in New-York City, I shall be at No. 4 City Hotel. No. 428 Breadway from the 25th mast, to March 1. All who are troubled with Scrothlens Humor, are respectfully invited to call. Advice in all cases craits. Downto KENNEDY. Proprietor of Kannedy's Medical Discovery, Rosbury, Mess.

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS-NOTICE. Dr. Rosnar Hunren bege to inform his patiente in Philade

Dr. Koren't Huytes begs to inform his pain cite in anomaly pins that he has opened an establishment in that city, under the professional charge of Dr. F. Mozson, for the special treatment of diseases of the throat and lungs.

Dr. Mozson is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and has enjoyed, both in that city and New York, long Lobour, and has enjoyed, both in that city and reast row, row, and area experience in the treatment of pulmously affections.

Dr. Hunyer would also state, for the information of his patients residing in Baltimore and Washington, that Dr. John BLISSARD WILLIAMS will bereafter be associated with the Baltimore office.

BLISSARD WILLIAM will be reafter be associated with the Baltimore office.

These arrangements have been rendered necessary by the growth of the practice in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and by the retirement of Dr. Jawrs Hunner in consequence of if health. Patients in these critics will in future enjoy not only all the advantage of Dr. Hunner's advice, but the additional beneated of the personal care and supervision of skillful and secomplished resident physicians.

In The Specialist and Journal of Diseases of the Chest for February an extended explanation of Dr. Hunner's views and treatment will be found, with much additional information, which should be read by every one predisposed to or suffering from any affection of the throat or lungs. The Specialist can be procured of the publishers, Meszra, Sherman & Co., Astor House. Persons reading at a distance, who are prevented by the state of their health, the weather of other considerations from visiting the city for advice, can be prescribed for by letter. In such cases it is necessary that the patient should carefully describe the present symptoms and the past history of his discovered by the state of the consideration of the prepared, which will be sent, with a specimen copy of The Specialist, on application to either of the following addresses:

New York—Dr. Rosers Hunyer, No. 22 Rondays.

PRIMES:
NEW-YORK-Dr. ROBERT HUNTER, NO. 221 Broadway.
PRILADELPHIA-Dr. F. MORSON, NO. 362 Walnut-st.
BALTIMORE-Dr. J. B. WILLIAMS, NO. 52 North Charl
NOTE-Dr. HENTER may be consulted personally as in

ROUND HILL WATER-CURE AND MOTORPATHIC INSTITUTE. AT NORTHAMPION, MASS.—In all the local advantages which render attractive an institution for invalids, and a summer retreat for others seeking relaxation and pleasure, this stands alone and unrivaled. Its charming rural scenery and inimitable landscape have acquired for it a world-wide reputation. Jenny Lind, after a three months stay, called Round Hill. the Paradise of America. For the gratification of rural tastes, and real enjoyment, it possesses many advantages over most watering places. Families from the large clies, and fown the South and West, find it a lovely and in every respect desirable summer residence. Parents anious that this'r children should possess good constitutions on entering youth or adult are, would find that a few months' residence in the bracing mountain sir of Round Hill, with its systematic, invigorating exercises, would put them in possession of greatly emissing mountain sir of Round Hill, with its systematic, invigorating exercises, would put them in possession of greatly emissing development.

The bathing facilities embrace every modern improvement for the medical application of water, which is used in the most thorough and scientific manner. The water is supplied from living mountain springs, and is noted for its softness and purity. The Institution is surrounded on two wides by \$6 acres of torest park, which affords a most refreshing shade during the warm months, and protection from the wind in Winter. The carriage drives in the vicinity present a most charming variety of romastic mountain scenery.

Dr. Halsted, the proprietor (formerly of Rochester, N. Y.),

the vicinity present a most charming variety of romantic moun-tain scenery.

Dr. Halster, the proprietor (formerly of Rochester, N. Y.),
Continues to pay particular attention to Woman's diseases and weaknesses. The success which has attended his method of treating such complaints by his system of Motorpathy, has given him a most extended practice. He discards the use of artificial supports and sil barsh remedies. His system is founded on new pathological principles, and by it personent curse are effected with an ease and certainty heretofore unartained. on new pathological principles, and by it permanent cures are effected with an ease and certainty heretofore unatained.

In cases of inciplent consumption, brouchitis and other affections of the lungs and air-passages, he has long practiced the inhalation of medicated vapors, in combination with hydropathy and Motorpathy. By these means, many obstinate cases, which had resisted everything else, have been restored. To those who have induced chronic affections of the throat by exposure, by public speaking, or by over exertion in business or study, the system here employed is peculiarly adapted.

His success in the treatment or spinal disease, in which he has had unusually large experience, and of the superior efficacy of his method; as is also his success in the treatment of paralyies, disease of the joints and loss of the use of limbs. Many under his care have been made to walk whom it was supposed would be bridges for life.

aneful reactive effects of powerful and injurious drugs.

REFERENCES.

J. O. Morse, esq., Mansion House, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Prof Gre Besh, No. 264 Henry et., Brooklyn, N. Y.
W. D. Absort, esq., No. 448 Hroaden, No. York,
Rev. J. P. Hovey, No. 199 5th et., J. Y.
JOS. TOCKER, esq., A. T. Stewarts, N. Y.
Greo. Paley, esq., No. 87 Goldet, New York,
Circulars sent free to shy address on application. "Exposition of Mutorpathy," postage free, on receipt of 10 letter stamps;
and "Motion—Life," on the receipt of six.

Address H. Halsted, M. D., Northampton, Mass.

[Advertisement.]
"Every MOTHER should have a box in the house handy in the of accidents to the children." REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE.

It is a Boaton remedy of thirty years' standing, and is recommended by Physicians. It is a sure and speedy cure for Burns-Piles, Boils, Corns, Felons, Chibblains, and Old Sores of every lind; for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Itch. Scald Head, Nettle Rash, Bunions, Sore Nipples, (recommended by mirses.) Whitlows, Stites, Festers, Fies-buites, Spider stings, Frozon Limbs, Sali-Rheum, Scurry, Sore and Cracked Lins, Sore Nose, Warts and Flesh-Wounds, it is a most valuable remedy and cure, which can be testified to by thousands who have used it in the City of Boston and victuity for the last thirty years. In no instance will this Salvedo as injury, or interfere with a physician's prescriptions. It is made from the purest materials, from a recipe brought from Russis, of articles growing in that country, and the proprietors have letters from all classes, Clergymen, Physicians, Sea Capitains, Nurses, and others, who have used it themselves, and recommend it to others. Repositor's with a picture of a horse and a disabled soldier, which picture is also engraved on the varapert. Price 25 cents a Box. Sold at all the stores in

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of The E.DWARP H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of The Scalpel, attends exclusively to Operative Scream and Consultations on the more Obscure Diseases of the System, at No. 42 5th-av, between 16th and 11th-sts. Hernis, Piles, Prolapsus and Fistula are permanently cured without the knife or ligatore. Office hours from 5 to 9 mornings, 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 evenings. At all other hours he is at his private hospital, where every comfort of domestic life is provided for those who require careful regimen and surjical freatment.

The office of The Scalpel is at No. 1 Vesey st., Astor Hoose.

DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF has searching, sooth-IN RNO'S CATARRH SNOFF has ecal ching, sootier ling, and bealing qualities, essentially different from all other Catarrh Snuff. For cale at all respectable Drug Stores in New York City and elsewhere, and at wholessie, at the Proprietor's prices by Stephen, Paul. & Co., No. 199 Chumbers-st., N. City; Hegkman, Clark & Co., No. 195 Chumbers-st., N. City; Hegkman, Clark & Co., No. 195 Chumbers-st., N. City; Hegkman, Clark & Co., No. 195 Chumbers-st., N. City; Hegkman, Clark & Co., No. 195 Chumbers-st., No. 10 Astor House and 417 Broadway; Barnes & Park, No. 304 Broadway; Mr. Mills, Broadyn, Lames Durno, Proprietor, Albany, N. Y.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

Eighth Ward Americans Clue.—The Eighth Ward National Americans formed a Club on Thursday evening, and organized by electing the following officers: J. G. Adams, President; George Ingram and P. L. Pierce, Vice-Presidents; Robert Scringsour, Secretary; Wm. Pithladdo, Treasurer. Several speeches were made and the Club adjourned.

ARRAIGNMENTS IN THE COURT OF SESSIONS,-The ARRAIGNMENTS IN THE COURT OF SESSIONS.—The purpose of receiving the presentment of the Grand Jury. The bills being presented, the Jury were discharged for the Term with the thanks of the Court. The following prisoners were then arraigned and pleaded not guilty: Abraham Vermilyes, burglary in the first degree: Martin Kelly, perjury: Rossi Callabre, Abraho Levie (Spaniards) and Thomas Johnson, burglary; Mary Van Pelt and Anna Smith, grand larceny. After the arraignments the Court adjourned. arraignments the Court adjourned.

In the City Court no business was transacted yesterday. The
March Calendar embraces 104 cases, and will be called on Mou-

BOOKS AND PRESENTS.—The choicest publications of the day, including the Standard Books of Auc Modern Literature, can be obtained of the Washington Co., No. 28: Fultonest., for 25 per cent less than the use and splendid presents given to each purchaser. Book would do well to give them scall.

NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

CITY PRISON REPORT.—The number of persons committed to the Jersey City Prison during February, 1856, was fifty-two, for offenses as follows:

Druph caness. 36 Robbery 3
Drunk and discretely 3 Bestardy 1
Petty larceny 3 Assault 3
Suspicion of theft: 2 Disorderly conduct 1

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—Special Trees—Fre. 29—Before
Justice Davies.
Tom. W. Holly agt. Chas. Abernethy, and others.—
Order for plaintiff to amend complaint, &c.
Poote agt. Harris.—Motion to vacate is granted, with
\$10 costs of motion.

*10 costs of motion.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Feb. 29—Before Judge
Bandy.

Silas C. Herring agt. Andrew Kumler.—Motion for
a etay of proceedings depied, with \$10 costs.

Thos. Leyon agt. Tom Shears and others.—Motion
to vacate judgment and set aside execution granted on payment
of costs, &c.

costs, &c.
Geo. Hoffman and others agt. D. C. Forgs. - Motion ranted and order vacated, which directed payment of \$30, but sunction order continued.

Anna C. Dewitt egt. Patrick Long.—Order directing defendant to restore real estate to plaintiff.

Tom T. Longworth agt. De Witt C. Judah. - Motion to appoint receiver granted; two days notice to be given.

HINDRICKSON—HALL—On Wednesday evening Feb. 27.
by the Rev. Wm. C. Smith, Mr. RIGHARD C. HENDRICKSON of Freehold, N. J., to Miss ELLEN, adopted daughter
of Charies Hall, ess., of this city.
SIMONS—WEIGHT—On Thereday, Feb. 22, by the Rev. Dr.
Burchard, JAMES A. SIMONS of Montreal, to JULIA,
daughter of Amherst Wright, ess., of this city.

DIRB.

ADAMS—In Savannah. Geo., on Friday evening, Feb. 22, FNFHER HAVILAND second daughter of Nathaniel and Frances Adams of Cornwell, Orang. County, N. Y. Phindeipha and Batimore papers please copy.

BARKER—On Wednesday, Feb. 27, JAMES BARKER, in the 42th year of his are.

Funeral services will take place at the Church of the Holy Apostles, Ninth avenue, corner of Twenty-vighth street, on Saturday mounting at 10 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Rye, Westchester County, for interment, by the chrs which leave Canal street at 12 m. The relatives and friends of the faming are respectfully lavited, without further notice.

DOWNING—On Thursday night, Feb. 23, aged 69 years, Mrs. RACHEL DOWNING wife of Samuel Downing, and daughter of the late Stephen Carman, esq. Her relatives and friends and those of her sons-in-law, Joseph Weeks and C. J. Folsom, are invited to attend her funeral, without further invisation, on Monday morning at 9 o'clock, from No. 92 West Twelfth street. The remains will be taken to Flushing.

to Flushing.

DURFEE—On Thursday, Feb. 23, of croup, aged 2 years and 8 months, ADELPHA SMITH DUAFEE, daughter of Charles and Abelpha S. Durfee.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at No. 105 East Thirty minth street, between Lexington and Third areanes, on Saturday, March 1, at 1 p. m., without further invitation.

without further invitation.

HAVENS—At Matauras, on Sunday, Feb. 10, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health. Mr. BENJAMIN HAVENS of New York, and 31 years.

Ha remains will be brought to this city for interment.

LEWIS—In Ithaca, N. Y., on Thursday, Feb. 22, after a short but severe theses, Mrs. MARY LEWIS, wife of Luther Lewis, esq. aged 64 years.

MITCHELL—Very enddenly, on Thursday evening, Feb. 22, Mr. JOHN MITCHELL.

His friet dis and acquaintances are respectfully invited.

Mr. JOHN MITCHELL.

His friet ds and sequaintances are respectfully invited to attend
his fineral, without further invitation, at St. Philip's Charch,
Centre street, on Sanday, at 12 o'clock in.

NOWHAL—On Thursday morning, Pob. 23, after a short and
severs librass, JOSEPH NOWHAL, sear, aged 76 years and
10 mearths.

The funeral will take place from the Church of the Holy Apostles, content of Twenty-sighth street, and Night avanue, or

NEY-On Tuesday, Feb. 28, FREDERICK NEY, aged 4 years, Fineral from Kent avenue, Brooklyn. His remains were interred in the Cemelery of the Evergreens.

Sales at the Stock Exchange Fxs. 29.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS



| SECOND BOARD. | Color | Colo

Before the Board this morning the market was firm, Eric selling at 591, but soon after rumors of the America's news were circulated and the market fell off. Toward the close there was a reaction from the lowest point, and at the Second Board prices were in some cases | a | P cent better. The rumor that Consols had fallen 2 4 cent, without any explanation of the reason, induced the bears to sell freely. The decline, however, from the last steamer is only 1 & cent by the Association dispatch, while private dispatches have been exhibited in the street giving the closing rates at 90%, which is only \$ \mathbb{V}\$ cout decline. There was also a rumor that the Bank of England had raised the rate of interest. Erie, after falling from 591 to 58, closed at 581; Reading 921, having heen 921; Central 921, having touched 92; Norwich sold at 35, an improvement of 2 P cent; Harlem im proved | per cent; Panama declined | P cent; Hud-April 7th. The particulars can be seen by reference son River continues to have an upward movement, to the advertisement. and sold at 34%; Comberland was poured out freely and sold down to 23j, but afterward recovered to 24; Nicaragua fell off | P cent. In Western shares the market was without important change at the close, but was firmer than in the morning; Cleveland and Toledo opened at 77 and closed at 781, which is about

the closing price of yesterday. The business in Rail-road Bonds was to moderate extent, and prices were

Duke was fitter than in the morting, coverage and Toles opened at 77 and closed at 72, which is about the closing price of yesterday. The business in Rail role Bonds was to moderate acted, and process were without material change. State Stocks are quiet and rather heavy.

The business in Eachange for the present steamer has not been large, and rates are barely surfained. The leading bankers ask 9 for Sterling, with but few actes. First-close bills have been sould at 99 for the present steamer and the process of the Sub-Treasury was: Paid, 68,067 70, including \$25,000 California drafter, received, 201,000 Hz, blance, \$1,000,070 93, paid of Acry Office, \$30,066 92; paid on Disbursing Checks, \$1,200,000 and the process of the Sub-Treasury was: Paid, 68,067 70, including \$25,000 California drafter, received, 201,000 Hz, blance, \$1,000,070 93, paid of Acry Office, \$30,066 92; paid on Disbursing Checks, \$1,200,000 and the process of the Sub-Treasury was: Paid, 68,067 70, including \$25,000 California drafter, received, \$2,000,000 Each of the process of the process of the Sub-Treasury was: Paid, 68,067 70, including \$25,000 California drafter, received, \$2,000,000 Each of the process of the Sub-Treasury was: Paid, 68,067 70, including \$25,000 California drafter, received, \$2,000,000 Each of the process of the Sub-Treasury was: Paid, 68,067 70, including \$25,000 California drafter, received, \$2,000 Each of the process of the Sub-Treasury was: Paid, 68,067 70, including \$25,000 California drafter, received, \$2,000 Each of the process of the Sub-Treasury was: Paid of the process of the Sub-Treasury was: Paid of the process of the process of the process of the process o

United States Assay-Office at New-York, for the month coding February 19, 1856:

eits of Gold..... 1,500 00 Foreign Cottae 1,000 00
Foreign Bellian 18,000 00
Un ed States Bullion, (including Cal Br. Mant Bars \$16,000 1,000,500 00 Deposits of Silver ... creign Bullion. nited States Bullion (contained in United States Bullion (N. Carolina)

Total Deposits payable in Bars.... 900,000 00
Total Deposits payable in Coins. 132,003 00—\$1,000,000 00
Gold Bars stamped... 5,300,000 00
Transmitted to U. S. Mint, Philadelphia for Coinage... 43,300,000 12
A lerge portion of the receipts from California this menth have been in coin, which accounts for the mederate deposits in the Assay Office.

The Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co. will pay to

merrow the Coupons of the Dayton and Western Railroad Company, City of Wheeling, Indianapound Cincinnati, or Lawrenceburgh and Upper Miss sippi Railroad Companies; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, City of Toledo, City of Detroit, and the Little Mism

Railroad Companies, both principal and interest.

The interest maturing on the lat of March, on the bonds of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 18 William street. The business of the Clearing House was \$21,118,000

After the foreign advices were received the market for Flour was dull and lower; State brands soli at \$6 75@ \$7. Wheat is unsettled and nominal Corn is dull at previous prices. In Groceries there is a fair business doing, at full rates. A negotiation for 16,000 bags Manilla was going on. Pork is better, with sales of some 1,800 bbls, at \$14 25 3 \$16 25. Within a few days 3,000 tes. Prime Mess have been purchased, sup-posed for the French Government, at \$16 50 2 \$17 12. Beef is heavy. Bacon is in good demand; sales of 500 bxs. short ribbed middles at 85c., and 750 bxs. long boncless at 910. Lard is firmer. Cotton is rather quiet, with sales of 2,000 bales. Holders are asking

on advance since the America's news.

There is a fair activity in Money, but the supply is far in advance of the demand. On call about one half the loans are made at 6 P cent, although 7 P cent is nominally the current rate. The country Bank balances are increasing, and the Banks here, paying a small interest upon them, are anxious to employ them even at 6 \$\forall \text{cent.}\$ Paper of first-class names is scarce, and the Banks are taking outside line, with less than 60 days to run, at 6 P cent The street rates are 600 P cent.

The annexed extract is from Messrs. Neill Bros. &

The annexed estract is from Messrs. Neill Bros. & Co.'s Cotton Circular:

New-York, Friday, Feb. 29, 1838.

The America arrived at Halifax this morning, reporting a very active Cotton market at Liverpool, with sales for the week ending 16th inst. of 22,000 bales at ic. advance—moturitatanding that the money market was stringent in consequence of anticipations of a new loan. The particulars of this intelligence were not published till the afternoon, too late for their effect upon this market to be tested.

From the South our telegraphic dates are down to yesterday. The New Orlean market was firm, notwithstanding the decline advised at Laverpool by the Asia, at 9/2016, with 16. freight. Under those asvices Middling receded at Modelo to 18, but the layer treasured to 28,000, the sales to 30,000, and the exports to Great British only to 10,000 bales.

The Imports of Dry Goods for the week, although large, are less than was generally anticipated, and not much larger than for the same week last year, being

much larger than for the same week last year, being

| Fia. | 1.034 | 252,014 | 1855. | 3,715 | 1,143,254 | Wyool. | 252 | 504 | 1855. | 3,715 | 1,143,254 | Wyool. | 252 | 509,308 | Miscellaneous. | 616 | \$12,250 | Cetton. | 459 | 509,309 | Miscellaneous. | 616 | \$12,250 | Cetton. | 152 | 33,172 | 1856. | 4,364 | 250,272 | Flax | 152 | 23,172 | 1856. | 4,364 | 250,272 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,00

mitted to the Clearing House.

The gentlemen named yesterday as having been elected Directors of the Pacific Steamship Company were elected as additions to the Board, with the exception of Mr. Davidge, who fills a vacancy occurrence. ioned by the resignation of Mr. Bartlett.

The caroings of the Indianapolis and Cincin

Railroad for the month of January amounted to \$37,383 57.

The Supreme Court of Indiana has decided in the case of Craft vs. The State Bank of Indiana, that the

28th and 29th days of February, in leap year, are to be counted as one day, and a note falling due on the 28th cannot be protested for non-payment till after banking hours on the 29th. The Controller, Mr. Flagg, advertises in our odumns for proposals for \$2,800,000 City 5 P cent. stock, redeemable in forty-two years, and \$1,600,000 City 6 P cent stock, redeemable in three years, all for Central

Markets .. CAREFULLY REPORTED FOR THE TRIBUNG.